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Established 1887

Lebanon Hinting Army Will Curb Guerrilla Action

BEIRUT, Feb. 29 (AP)—The move of the Lebanese Army into parts of the country that were evacuated by Israeli forces yesterday regarded here as a development of major importance since it could affect the entire status of the Palestinian guerrillas in the north.

Since last night, Lebanese troops and armor have been crossing the Hasbani River into the southeastern region known as al-Arqoub on the slopes of Mount Hermon overlooking the border with Israel.

Al-Arqoub had been under guerrilla control since 1969, when the Palestinians established forward bases there under an agreement with the Beirut government. (Lebanon will seek changes in the agreement, Premier Saeb Salam indicated today. United Press International reported from Beirut.)

(In a reference to the pact, Mr. Salam said: "We honor every agreement carrying our signature.")

Israelis say attack into Lebanon could resume.

But this does not mean we cannot evaluate matters in sincere and positive dialogue," he spoke at a news briefing.

Observers here believe the army will henceforth police the border area, which has been the scene of repeated guerrilla action that prompted Israeli reprisals such as the four-day attack in southern Lebanon that ended yesterday.

The guerrillas' attitude to the Lebanese Army has been flexible, observers said, because it is better armed than when it fought the guerrillas in 1969. A guerrilla spokesman here said that the entry of the army into al-Arqoub was well within Lebanese sovereignty.

"Under no circumstances will we infringe this sovereignty," he said.

Reports of clashes between the Lebanese Army and the guerrillas have been called false.

Confirmation of Role
JIDDA, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 29 (Reuters).—The Lebanese Army will be the only force in control of all sectors adjacent to Israel, Foreign Minister Khalil Abu Hamad of Lebanon said here last night. He arrived for an Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

Egypt Sends Official
BEIRUT, Feb. 29 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. Abdel Fattah Hassan, the Egyptian deputy war minister, arrived in Beirut last night for talks with Lebanese officials and army commanders on the border situation, diplomatic sources said.

Industrial Goods
Officials said that Mr. Burtica's letter pointed out that industrial goods accounted for only about 10 percent of Romanian exports to the Common Market. More recently, the criticism has been on economic lines.

The Romanian move was announced by Mr. Thoma, the other foreign minister at a meeting yesterday.

Romania's contact was not the start of the East bloc. Two years ago, a diplomat from the "let" Embassy in Brussels paid a secret call on a member of Executive Commission, Jean-Marcel Deniau. But there was a follow-up—partly, at least, because the visit became known.

Some movement is expected next year, since after Jan. 1, no number of the Common Market will be permitted to make a separate trade agreement with East European country.

Progress Hits
Cats in Rome
ROME, Feb. 29 (Reuters).—Rome's cats are facing a food crisis because of the plastic bags used to enclose rubbish, according to a group of cat lovers.

The cat lovers, who have organized a cat exhibition in a fashionable shop in the city center, claim that many Romans do not appreciate the "elms" help in keeping down the rat population.

More cynical citizens argue that the cats' appetite for rats is light even greater if they were not fed by humans and could not reach the garbage.

History of Disagreement
The agreement puts at least a temporary end to a history of disagreement among the Euro-

peans on atomic energy. France, in the Gaullist years, had refused to participate in any joint program of uranium enrichment, preferring its gas graphite system burning natural uranium fuel, which was abundant in France and franc area nations. The French believed that enriched uranium reactors would make them dependent on the United States for a supply of enriched uranium.

France was frozen out of the consortium begun by Britain, Germany and Holland to develop a process using the centrifugal method of enriching uranium.

Cooperation was also excluded because the nations could not agree on where an eventual plant would be built in the event they ever agreed on a common system.

Last year, however, France, having developed a system of uranium enrichment through gas (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Joint Conference
The conference, established last August in Wellington, N.Z., is known as the South Pacific Forum, a vehicle for joint diplomatic action by the newly independent island states.

The American syndicate, called the Ocean Life Research Foundation, with offices in New York and London, is reported to have invested \$175,000 in preliminary work leading to the construction of a 400-acre island on the highest points of the reef, which are only a few feet under water.

"The precedent is rather a dangerous one," said Sir Kamel Mervin, the prime minister of Fiji, a former British colony that is now independent. "If these people can do it there, what is to stop them from doing it here?"



THE TRIP WAS FINE—President Nixon discussing his recent trip to China yesterday with congressional leaders in the White House. From left: Republican Senate Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma, President Nixon, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana.

Nixon Aide Bars Kennedy Proposal

Ulster Role for U.S. Is Ruled Out

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP).—The Nixon administration today strongly rejected proposals by congressmen, including Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., for U.S. involvement in the Northern Ireland crisis and said "sweeping declarations by outsiders" could worsen the situation.

Martin J. Hillenbrand, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, rejected Sen. Kennedy's proposal that President Nixon offer U.S. mediation in Ulster and rejected point by point a congressional resolution proposed by Sen. Kennedy and nearly 50 other U.S. congressmen.

Backing British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Irish Premier Jack Lynch, Mr. Hillenbrand told a House subcommittee: "I think we should refrain from making declarations which, to echo the prime minister's [Lynch's] words, could generate exaggerated expectations which are beyond our power to fulfill, and which therefore would not advance the interests of Ireland but could in fact set them back."

For Reaffirmation
Sen. Kennedy told the subcommittee yesterday that while the congressional resolution urged an end to internecine, withdrawal of British troops and dissolution of Ulster's parliament, none of these recommendations would go far enough without a call for Ireland's reunification.

Rep. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, R. N.J., commented that Sen. Kennedy could be likened to a small boy attempting to stop a fight between his brother and wife without knowing the circumstances.

Sen. Kennedy replied that he felt Americans should always speak out against injustice and prejudice wherever it occurs.

Mr. Hillenbrand told the House subcommittee today that unification of Ireland can be a solution to the crisis only if the Irish people agree that it is a solution and said that at present they do not agree.

"The leaders of Ireland fully recognize this," Mr. Hillenbrand said, "and they have been unreserved in their condemnation of those who would attempt to bomb Ireland into unity."

The assistant secretary also said that the United States stands by Secretary of State William P. Rogers' position at a news conference Feb. 3 that it will not offer to mediate the crisis unless the Irish and British governments want it to.

"They could be sure that we would respond most sympathetically to their request that we do so," Mr. Hillenbrand said, but without such a request "U.S. intervention would be both inappropriate and counterproductive."

Mr. Hillenbrand indicated that the Nixon administration would not consider itself bound by the Kennedy resolution if it were approved by Congress.

As he stepped out of his plane at Andrews Air Force Base, about 5,000 people were assembled to greet him. They included a small number of hecklers, some of them carrying umbrellas implying that, like British Prime Minister Edward Heath, Mr. Nixon had been "soaked out" the interests of his allies.

He responded to that implication directly, saying he had "made no secret deals with the Chinese leaders. He reassured America's friends that he did not negotiate the fate of any other country behind his back."

In a specific reference to Taiwan, the President said, "We stated our established policy that our forces will be withdrawn as tensions ease."

Major Differences
He told the crowd that "major differences exist" between China and the United States now as before his trip. He added that the communiqué issued near the end of the trip was "unique in honestly setting forth the differences."

The President said that a procedure was set up whereby (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Japan unsuccessfully sought a Kissinger stopover on route back from Peking and officials continue to consider a Kissinger visit in April a possibility.

In place of the substantive overall report desired by Japanese leaders, Mr. Green reportedly confined himself primarily to reassurances that Japan had not been discussed "in detail" and that no secret agreements had been made affecting Japan, Taiwan or other U.S. allies in Asia.

It is understood that Mr. Green pointed to the trip as the possible start of a diplomatic chain-reaction favorable to Japan. By prompting the Russians to seek better relations with Japan, he is said to have suggested, the Nixon initiative might also lead Peking, in turn, to seek better relations with Tokyo as a counter to Moscow.

Moscow had declined to pledge the non-use of force in the Taiwan Straits, Mr. Green explained. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Prince, Aide to Shah of Iran, Named in Swiss Drug Case

even before Magistrate Weber's announcement in Geneva.

Mr. Weber strictly refused all comment on the case. Iranian sources declined to reveal information on the Iranian prince, who is said to be a distant relative and close confidant of the shah.

Mr. Weber said in his announcement that the case began back to Sept. 21 when a police began in Geneva involving an Iranian resident of that city in a violation of Swiss narcotics laws.

Iranian Arrested
The Iranian, identified only as "Hasan G." was arrested only a week ago and confessed that he acted as middleman between the two Iranian princes.

There was no indication of drug peddling for personal gain. Geneva's daily newspapers printed some sarcastic comments today. La Suisse claimed that the prince was not the first Iranian diplomat using his status to transport drugs and openly called on the shah to remove his status and force him to come to Switzerland to stand trial.

At least theoretically the mysterious prince could face execution if found guilty under Iranian laws. Scores of convicted drug traffickers have been executed in Iran in recent years.

Swiss legal sources said that Iran signed an international narcotics-control agreement in which all signatories pledged to punish narcotics offenders even if the crimes were committed abroad.

He was charged with supplying 35 grams of pure opium to an Iranian resident of Geneva who passed the narcotic on to another Iranian prince, identified only as "Prince K." a resident of West Germany.

Police sources here said that when the warrant was forwarded to authorities in St. Moritz, where Prince Davaull stayed with the shah, they refused to serve it before verification of his status.

The Swiss government in Bern confirmed that the prince enjoyed full diplomatic privileges and protection from arrest. So the warrant was in effect withdrawn.

Robert Adler said a letter he wrote to Mr. Annenberg cited reference by the U.S. Armed Forces Network to Londonderry as "the place where British troops shot 13 Irish civilians."

"I do not recall the BBC referring to My Lal as 'the place where American soldiers killed Vietnamese civilians' until a court had established the facts," the member from the west of England city of Bristol said.

Complaint on U.S. Media
Today a Conservative M.P. said he has complained to U.S. Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg about reporting on Northern Ireland in American information media.

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The legal aspects of the matter will be investigated with the help of Australia and New Zealand, and diplomatic approaches may be made to the United States to exert pressure on the syndicate to discourage the enterprise, a spokesman for the South Pacific Forum said Thursday.

Tonga, the independent Polynesian kingdom whose fishermen use the reef, will study the legal requirements for claiming sovereignty, said Prince Tupeleake, the Tongan prime minister, in an interview.

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New Strikes Into Lebanon Are Rumored

Israelis Expect Drive If Guerrillas Resume

TEL AVIV, Feb. 29 (UPI).—Israel reported new attacks from Syria today amid reports that the four-day operation in southern Lebanon may result in further strikes against Arab guerrillas there.

The country's major newspapers made it clear that the withdrawal of Israeli forces was not in any way prompted by the Security Council resolution calling for it, but followed completion of the mission.

One newspaper, Maariv, said the withdrawal was all but temporary, with troops ready to cross the northern frontier should guerrilla attacks resume.

The paper said the forces had built three roads in the heart of "F. al-Hand," a 40-square-mile area of southern Lebanon named for the Patah guerrilla organization. According to Israeli officials, some 5,000 guerrillas are camped there.

Easier to Penetrate
"This network of roads would make it easier for the Israeli defense forces to penetrate into Lebanon should the guerrillas decide to renew their activities," Maariv said.

Discussing the attacks from Syria, military spokesmen said the action along a 20-mile section of the occupied Golan Heights resumed late last night and continued sporadically until early morning. Neither damage nor casualties were reported.

The spokesmen said that the first barrage from Syria yesterday morning had drawn no return fire but that Israeli gunners had shot three times across the cease-fire line in response to three firings against Israeli settlements last night. The spokesmen said Defense Minister Moshe Dayan had visited front-line positions in the Golan Heights.

The spokesmen also reported that 11 Israeli troops had been wounded in the Lebanese operation. They put guerrilla losses at 50 dead and 100 wounded.

"I am confident the action left the appropriate impression in Beirut," the armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, said after the action.

Attacks Are Confirmed
BEIRUT, Feb. 29 (AP).—Palestinian guerrillas rocketed Israeli gun positions and armor in the Golan Heights in five attacks late yesterday and early today, a guerrilla spokesman reported here.

He added that the guerrillas had stormed Israeli positions in the heights, killing three Israeli soldiers and wounding six.

Jarring to Shun Israel-Lebanon Border Battling
NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (UPI).—UN Middle East peace envoy Gunnar Jarring said yesterday that the resumption of the current Israel-Lebanon conflict is not within his jurisdiction.

"That's a matter for the (United Nations) Security Council," Mr. Jarring told newspapermen upon arrival in New York following a tour which took him to Cairo, Jerusalem and Amman.

On his overall Middle East peace drive, Mr. Jarring said only: "I'm back in New York continuing my normal Middle East mission."

Other than confirming that he had met with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in Geneva, the Swedish diplomat would give no inkling of matters discussed.

A UN spokesman earlier in the day said that Mr. Jarring will resume contacts with Arab and Israeli representatives here. Mr. Waldheim was quoted in Geneva as saying that his discussions with Mr. Jarring had been "very useful." He did not elaborate.

W. German Ships Struck in 4 Ports
HAMBURG, Feb. 29 (UPI).—Officers and crews of West German ships struck in four European ports today in response to a call by the nation's Public Transport Union.

The shipowners branded the 36-hour strike illegal and sought a temporary injunction to halt it. A Hamburg court was scheduled to hear the petition tomorrow.

A union spokesman said 11 or 12 ships were affected in Hamburg, Bremen and Bremerhaven and one in Rotterdam, the only non-German port included in the strike call.



BAILED OUT—Four Palestinians accused of assassinating Jordan Prime Minister Wasfi Tell last November 28 are all smiles as Cairo court announced yesterday that they are free on bail of \$2,300 each. They are, from left to right: Ziad Helou (second from left), Monzar Khalifa (third from left), Gawad Baghdadly (smiling, in foreground, with mustache) and Izzat Rabbah (being embraced right background). The unsmiling men at center and left are Egyptian security guards.

Cairo Frees on Bail Alleged Killers of Tell

CAIRO, Feb. 29 (AP).—An Egyptian state security court today ordered the release of four Palestinians accused of assassinating Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell. Bail for each was set at \$2,300.

The four defendants, in custody since the assassination on the steps of the Sheraton Hotel in Cairo on Nov. 28, jumped up and shouted "Long live justice" after the three-judge panel announced its decision.

Relatives rushed forward to embrace them and scores of Egyptians outside the courtroom cheered.

Defense lawyers from several Arab countries sought the release of the four men pending a formal trial on the grounds Mr. Tell was a "war criminal" for his role in King Hussein's Sept. 1970 crackdown on the Palestinian guerrillas.

The court took two minutes to announce its decision but did not explain why the release was ordered. It came after four days of hearings during which the prosecution maintained detention should be continued until an investigation was completed and a fifth suspect was arrested.

Prosecution lawyers made no statement but did not appear surprised at the decision. They said investigation would continue until a formal indictment is made and a formal trial set.

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U.S. Removed 2 A-Bombers From Taiwan

Return, With Nixon's Trip Over, Is Unsure

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (UPI).—Defense Department sources disclosed yesterday that two U.S. fighter-bombers, specially equipped to carry nuclear bombs, were removed from Taiwan before President Nixon's visit to mainland China.

The planes are usually kept on runway alert at Taiwan in the event of a major emergency in the Far East. Asked whether the planes would be returned, one senior Pentagon official said:

"Nobody can say whether any of the Taiwan missions or deployments will suddenly change as a result of the trip, we don't yet know."

Forces to Be Reduced

In the communiqué issued at the end of Mr. Nixon's visit to China, he pledged to "progressively reduce" the U.S. military force of 8,000 to 9,000 men on Taiwan "as tension in the area diminishes."

Officials said, however, that this did not mean an end to the U.S. commitment, under the mutual defense treaty of 1954, to help defend Taiwan against attack.

The most potent, but least publicized, element of the U.S. presence on Taiwan is the so-called QRA—or "quick reaction alert"—force. The United States did not officially admit that it maintains tactical nuclear weapons, or special units to use them, in the Far East.

But for some years, knowledgeable sources say, the United States has maintained special QRA forces in Taiwan, in South Korea and in the Philippines.

Based at Clark

Ordinarily two or three F-4 Phantom—operating from Clark Air Base in the Philippines—fly to Taiwan to fulfill their contingency mission.

Sources say the planes normally are kept armed with nuclear bombs of roughly 50 to 60 kilotons each. These have the equivalent explosive power of 50,000 to 60,000 tons of TNT.

Two authoritative Saigon newspapers said Mr. Thieu told the military conference at Nha Trang, 190 miles northeast of Saigon, that he expects a major Communist strike in central Vietnam and along the DMZ between July and September and said "1973 is the year of decision for the Communists."

Two Newspapers

Mr. Thieu's remarks were carried by two newspapers—Tin Song, which is financed by his private secretary and official spokesman, Hoang Due Nha, and Chinh Luan, which has a special relationship with the Presidential Palace.

Military sources said Mr. Thieu, at the strategy meeting, first Maj. Gen. Le Ngai Tien, who commanded the key 2nd Infantry Division, whose forces are split between Binh Dinh Province, on the coast, and the threatened Kontum-Pleiku area in the Central Highlands. They said the division would be given a "more aggressive" command.

The newspaper said Mr. Thieu had met with the top military officers of South Vietnam's 1st and 2d Military Regions—the northernmost 17 provinces—to discuss the growing Communist threat as more and more Americans withdraw from Vietnam.

Last Year

"It is the last year of hope for them (the Communists) to achieve final success," Mr. Thieu was quoted. "For them it is 1972 or never. North Vietnam does not want the re-election of Nixon. To help bring about Nixon's defeat, North Vietnam must try to demonstrate the failure of Vietnamization by inflicting a crushing military defeat."

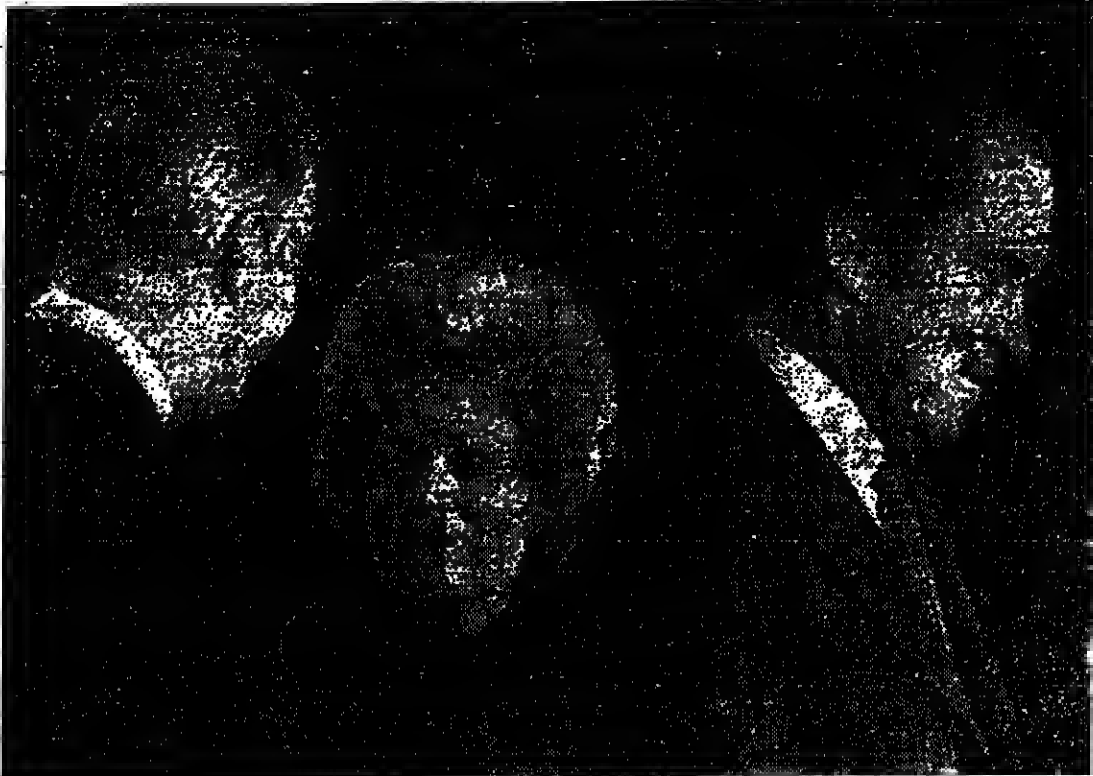
Mr. Thieu predicted that the North Vietnamese onslaught will be directed at II Corps, which includes the central coast highlands, and then will sweep down on Quang Tri Province through the Ben Hai River valley (the river dividing the DMZ) and stage a "general uprising" in Binh Dinh Province, on the central coast.

Clashes Near Da Nang

In the northern provinces today, two South Vietnamese battalions combating the Que Son valley with U.S. air and artillery support killed 38 guerrillas in two separate clashes 20 miles south of Da Nang, the South Vietnamese reported. South Vietnam lost no men.

Further north, 40 South Vietnamese soldiers were when the Communists ambushed an ammunition convoy near Hui. A rescue force gave chase and killed 21 guerrillas at a cost of one man killed, spokesmen said. Another 27 guerrillas were reported killed and 15 captured in three clashes near Quang Nam and Phu Yen, at a cost of six Vietnamese wounded.

South Vietnamese troops operating in Cambodia killed 11 enemy soldiers yesterday. Saigon said one of three thrusts into Cambodia ended yesterday.



PERSONAL EXCHANGE—Mrs. Nixon winking at Vice President Agnew while the President addressed welcoming crowd Monday night at Andrews Air Force Base.

Nixon Reassures Congressmen on Taiwan

(Continued from Page 1)

"We can continue to have discussion in the future," he said. "He said the talks demonstrated that nations with 'fundamental differences' can talk about differences rather than fight about them."

After this morning's briefing by the President and Secretary of State William F. Rogers, key senators said they were satisfied and reassured that Taiwan was not being abandoned in the new detente with China.

Sen. Scott R. P. said Mr. Rogers made it clear that some reports carried in the American press about Taiwan "were incredibly inaccurate." He quoted Mr. Rogers as saying that "in Shanghai, it was made clear that we would continue to uphold our commitment to Taiwan."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., expressed satisfaction with Mr. Nixon's report, rejecting the implication in a reporter's question that the United States got nothing in return for its concessions to China. Rep. Albert said also that, as he understood it, the President had given no ground on this country's commitment to defend Taiwan.

"There was some opening of communications," Rep. Albert said. "We all realize we have differences and both sides have commitments. Neither of us is trying to dominate Asia or line up with a third power for that purpose."

Chiefs of the diplomatic missions in Washington, including ambassadors of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, were at the airport to greet Mr. Nixon. The Taiwan Ambassador, James Shen, was absent. He said he had a previously scheduled dinner.

"We Feel Easier"
In welcoming the President at Andrews Air Base, Vice-President Agnew praised the Nixon's for their accomplishments in China. Mr. Agnew said Mrs. Nixon did an "absolutely outstanding job." Turning to the President, Mr. Agnew said, "We feel that tonight because of the trip you took."

Mr. Nixon expressed "very deep appreciation" for the warm welcome and for the support he said he had received "from Americans of both political parties and all walks of life across this land that Americans have fought in three wars in Asia in the 20th century, the President declared: "One of the central motives behind my journey to China was to prevent that happening a fourth time to another generation of Americans."

He said that as a result of his trip, "We have started the long process of building a bridge" across the gulf that has separated the two peoples.

"We have demonstrated that nations with very big and fundamental differences can learn to discuss those differences calmly, rationally and frankly without compromising their principles," the President said. "This is the basis of a structure for peace, where we can talk about differences, rather than fight about them."

"We have agreed," he added, "that we will not negotiate the fate of other nations behind their backs, and we did not do so in Peking."

The President said that with respect to Taiwan, "We stated our established policy that our forces overseas will be reduced gradually as tensions ease, and that our ultimate objective is to withdraw our forces as a peaceful settlement is achieved."

The President did not set any specific timetable for this program of withdrawal from Taiwan.

Bridge of Understanding
After declaring that he did not bring back any "magic formula" for peace, the President said that "a bridge of understanding that spans almost 12,000 miles and 22 years of hostility can't be built in one week of discussions."

But he said that he and the Chinese leaders "agreed to begin to build that bridge, recognizing that our work will require years of patient effort."

The President recalled that one

Soviet Paper Sees Nixon Trip As Show for U.S. Electorate

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Feb. 29 (UPI).—The first direct Soviet press commentary on President Nixon's visit to China characterized it today as a propaganda show designed to impress the American electorate but achieving "minimal concrete results."

The trade union newspaper, Trud, cited with approval the comments of American correspondents who "jokingly" called it the show of the century because it was well-rehearsed, combed and sleek.

"The only things that are more or less known for sure are the details of the pompous ceremonies and the statistics on the length of the talks and the times of the movements," the newspaper commented. "It quoted a right-wing French newspaper, Le Nation, as asserting that 'it would be an illusion to expect that all secrets of the negotiations will be made available.'"

Before the Communiqué
The Trud commentary, evidently written before the publication of the communiqué issued in Shanghai Sunday, and then hurriedly revised only partially after that, criticized the Chinese leaders for having "broken all records to curry favor with the U.S.A."

"Only time will show how far the parallel interests of Washington and Peking went," the newspaper said. "The most important question—to what degree the results of the talks respond to the interests of relaxing tensions and strengthening peace—remains unanswered."

All other Soviet newspapers, including the authoritative party newspaper, Pravda, carried a lengthy dispatch from Tass, the Soviet news agency, summarizing the communiqué without any commentaries of their own.

The Trud commentary, included as part of the newspaper's regular weekly review of international events, contained strong language condemning the Maoist leadership for "juggling" in a "dangerous deal with the U.S. ruling circles."

But this appeared to refer primarily to the agreement to receive Mr. Nixon rather than any specific results of the visit.

Soviet Translator At UN Asks U.S. Political Asylum
NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP).—A Russian employed as a translator at the United Nations has requested political asylum in the United States, saying he has been ordered abruptly back to the Soviet Union.

A State Department spokesman said his request was under consideration.

Authorities said Mikhail V. Belov had a passing patrol car yesterday near his home in Queens and told the officers, "I am seeking political asylum. Can you help me?"

They took him to their station house, where he was put in contact with federal authorities and eventually was taken to the Immigration and Naturalization Service office in Manhattan.

Mr. Belov, 44, has worked at the United Nations for three years and told immigration authorities that he formerly worked in Moscow as an editor for Tass, the Soviet press agency.

His lives with his wife and daughter, but there was no indication that his wife was also seeking to remain here.

Authorities said there appeared to be no connection between Mr. Belov's case and that of Valery I. Markelov, 32, another Soviet citizen working as a UN translator, who was arrested on espionage charges two weeks ago.

Morocco Court Acquits 1,008, Gives One Death for Coup Bid

RABAT, Feb. 29 (AP).—A Moroccan military tribunal tonight sentenced one man to death, but acquitted 1,008 soldiers involved in the attempt to overthrow King Hassan II last July.

Sentenced to death was officer-candidate Mohammed Bak, who told the court-martial that he had shot the king's aide-de-camp.

Another 72 officers and non-commissioned officers received sentences ranging from one year in prison to life. The prosecution had asked for 25 death sentences.

The 1,081 military men on trial were part of a second group to go before Moroccan military justice. A group of 10 superior officers was executed by a firing squad during the week that followed the attempt to overthrow Hassan at his summer palace at Skhirat. One hundred persons, including a number of foreign guests at the king's birthday, died in the coup attempt.

The trial at Kenitra, which started Jan. 29, involved 77 officers, 30 non-commissioned officers and 974 cadets of the Ahermoum officers training school. They were defended by 100 lawyers.

The basic thesis of the defense attorneys was that the defendants acted under orders from superior officers and could not disobey.

White House Denies Nixon Trip Date Is Set
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP).—The White House today declared that no definite date has yet been determined for President Nixon's scheduled visit to the Soviet Union.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler denied reports from diplomatic sources that it had been decided the Nixon trip would start on May 22. He said, "The date for the President's visit to the Soviet Union has not been determined yet."

Strike May Disrupt Air Service in Italy
ROME, Feb. 29 (AP).—Communist and non-Communist unions today completed plans for a 24-hour strike tomorrow by ground personnel of Italian and non-Italian airlines operating in Italy.

The stoppage was expected to disrupt airport activities. Pilots and stewards announced that they were not joining the walkout. However, pilots might refuse to fly for safety reasons. Non-Italian personnel of foreign airlines were not affected in the labor dispute.

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ANKARA	14	57
ANTWERP	12	54
BEIRUT	18	64
BELGRADE	14	57
BERLIN	3	37
BIRMINGHAM	8	47
BOMBAY	28	82
BUDAPEST	8	47
CAIRO	18	64
CASABLANCA	17	63
CHONGKING	1	34
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57
DUBLIN	7	45
EDINBURGH	8	47
GENOVA	14	57
HONG KONG	18	64
ISTANBUL	8	47
LAS PALMAS	28	82
LONDON	15	59
LUXEMBOURG	11	52
MADRID	12	54
MILAN	6	43
MONTREAL	-6	21
MOSCOW	-3	27
MUNICH	7	45
NEW YORK	15	59
NICOSIA	18	64
OSLO	2	36
PARIS	4	39
ROME	14	57
SARAJEVO	7	45
SEATTLE	1	34
SOFIA	7	45
STOCKHOLM	1	34
TOKYO	10	50
TUNIS	18	64
VIENNA	10	50
WASHINGTON	18	64
ZURICH	8	47

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 11:00 a.m. local time)

Mujib on Way To Russia for Barter Talks

With Thanks for Aid Against Pakistan

DACCA, Feb. 29 (UPI).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, took off tonight for a five-day visit to the Soviet Union.

He left Teigaon Airport aboard a Soviet flight that also took home an 11-member Soviet trade delegation.

Among the Sheikh's 35-member entourage were Foreign Minister Abdus Samad, the secretary of the Finance and Commerce Ministries and Nurul Islam, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission. Several Bangladesh journalists also went along.

Official sources said Sheikh Mujib's trip was to express the goodwill and gratitude of an emancipated Bangladesh to the people of the Soviet Union for their support in the Bengalis' fight for independence from Pakistan.

Aid and Barter
The composition of his party indicated that barter and aid talks also would figure in his visit.

His itinerary calls for a three-day stay in Moscow and meetings with top Kremlin leaders, a day in Leningrad and a one-day stopover on his way back in Tashkent, in Soviet Central Asia.

Sheikh Mujib was scheduled to arrive in Moscow tomorrow morning after refueling stops in Bombay and the Soviet Georgian Republic's capital of Tbilisi. He is due back in Dacca March 5.

Millia Dissolved

DACCA, Feb. 29 (UPI).—The Bangladesh government officially dissolved its national militia today, a month after it established the paramilitary force.

Unofficial sources said the government found the militia to be an unproductive drain on its severely depleted resources and will replace it with a smaller, better-trained and more disciplined national security force.

The sources said the militia had turned out to be a haven for unruly young idlers who contributed nothing toward the country's postwar reconstruction.



Marie Louise Kwiatkowski after her trial in Brussels.

Woman Jailed For Tossing Ink at Heath

BRUSSELS, Feb. 29 (AP).—Marie Louise Kwiatkowski, 31, who splattered British Prime Minister Edward Heath with ink the day he signed an agreement here for British membership in the Common Market, was sentenced today to six months in jail. Half of the sentence was suspended.

Miss Kwiatkowski, a German, who was found guilty of fraud, forgery and malicious damage, was also fined 1,500 francs by a criminal court.

Miss Kwiatkowski was found guilty of forgery for signing a letter to the Belgian authorities asking for a press card and describing herself as the director of a British-Swedish center in London.

She was found guilty of fraud for writing the letter on a sheet of paper with the heading Lund, a Swedish-English publication with which she is not connected.

She was found guilty of malicious damage to property for staining Mr. Heath's clothes and the marble entrance hall of the palace with the ink.

A fourth charge, accusing her of outrage to a foreign head of government, was dismissed by the court.

Miss Kwiatkowski, a psychologist, told the court that one of her reasons for throwing ink at Mr. Heath was because the British government had "stolen" plans for a new arts center in Covent Garden, London, from an organization with which she was associated.

Soviet A-Sub Is Under Tow In N. Atlantic

Disabled Missile Ship Aided by Russian Tug

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (UPI).

—A Soviet nuclear submarine that had been wallowing disabled in the North Atlantic 600 miles northeast of Newfoundland for four days was taken under tow today by a Russian tug.

A spokesman for the U.S. Atlantic Fleet Headquarters at Norfolk, Va., reported the action by the Russian tug.

The missile-firing submarine, one of the 3,700-ton K-2 or "hotel" class, earlier was reported to be rolling badly in rough seas.

A U.S. Coast guard cutter, the Boutwell, was standing by but was not asked for assistance. Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman said.

The submarine was spotted on Friday by a U.S. Navy plane on routine patrol from Iceland. The Boutwell, which is on station in the area, was sent to the scene if required. The cause of the submarine's trouble was not known.

Reports from a NATO maritime patrol plane, operating out of Keflavik, Iceland, said that there were about seven Soviet non-combat vessels operating in the area of the disabled sub.

The severe storm of the last two days abated, allowing the towing operation to proceed, the spokesman reported. Previously, the Soviet submarine had been moving but with very little speed.

NATO units were continuing to keep the vessel and its tow under surveillance, he said.

Kreisky in Holland For EEC Discussion

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 29 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived today with a five-member delegation on the second stage of a West European tour to canvass support for closer links between Austria and the European Economic Community.

He will have talks here with Premier B.W. Buishevel and Foreign Minister W.K.N. Schmeizer. Last week, Mr. Kreisky met government leaders in Paris, Brussels and London.



SALUDOS—General Franco (right) greeting British Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home yesterday in Madrid as Spanish Foreign Minister Lopez Bravo looks on.

Gibraltar Self-Determination Affirmed by Sir Alec in Spain

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Feb. 29 (WP).—The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, made it clear today that Britain will not return Gibraltar to Spain unless the people of Gibraltar vote for annexation.

Sir Alec, who is in Madrid on a three-day official visit for "exploratory talks" with Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo, said at a press conference that the two countries are as far apart as ever on the thorny issue of Gibraltar. But he said they have agreed to resume contacts which were broken off three years ago when Spain closed the frontier with the British base.

Sir Alec disclosed that Mr. Lopez Bravo is expected to go to England in July to continue to "talk" differences and to "think together." He explained, however, that neither the current talks nor those projected for the summer could be called "negotiations."

UN Resolution

Spain holds to the position that it has "sovereignty" over Gibraltar. Britain backs self-determination for the Rock's 25,000 inhabitants. Spain's case was bolstered by a United Nations General Assembly resolution in 1956 calling for an end to the "colonial situation" by Oct. 1, 1959. Gibraltar has been under British rule since 1713.

Wilson Accuses Heath of Error In Miners' Strike

LONDON, Feb. 29 (Reuters).—Harold Wilson, the Labor party leader, last night accused the government of miscalculating the seven-week coal miners' strike and its effects on Britain's industry and people.

In a television and radio address, he said that the coal and power crisis was caused by the Conservative government's insistence on a policy of confrontation as a lesson to other unions seeking sharply increased wages.

The strike ended last week when the miners voted to go back to work after winning pay increases of about 20 percent, far above the unofficial government norm of 8 percent for pay boosts.

Mr. Wilson, replying to a broadcast by Prime Minister Edward Heath Sunday night, said that he dissociated himself from the prime minister's statements about the causes and implications of the miners' strike.

"One of the facts about this government is that they know nothing about ordinary people. They seem as though they don't want to know," he said.

Black MPs Blocked on Debate In the Rhodesian Parliament

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 29 (UPI).—Black opposition members of Parliament were prevented today from seeking an early debate on the proposals for settling the six-year-old Anglo-Rhodesian independence dispute. The House then adjourned until June 2.

Today's resumed sitting—the first since last November—lasted only two hours.

Justice Minister Desmond Lardner-Burke told the African MPs, "Ample opportunity will be given at the right time to discuss the matter."

He said the situation now is "charged with emotion" and statements made to Parliament might worsen it.

Parliamentary sources said the date for today's sitting had been set last November in the mistaken belief that Britain's Pearce Commission would have begun testing the acceptability of the settlement terms well before Christmas, and would have already presented a favorable report.

The commission has said it will leave Rhodesia on March 11. When Parliament resumed today, the government ministers awaited it, but African MPs sub-

mitted two motions for debate tomorrow. The first asked that the House "take note of the settlement proposals between the British and Rhodesian governments now being discussed throughout the country."

The other asked MPs to "regret the way the government has handled the affairs of this country during the test of acceptability of the settlement proposals."

The adjournment decision was taken on a voice vote. There are 50 white MPs and 16 Africans in the House.

Police said the explosion was one of three which occurred at different points in the capital during the rally. There were no reports of casualties from the two other blasts, which were caused by large firecrackers.

Mr. Rooth came to the Fund as a time when the financial activities were relatively light. But the far-reaching policy decisions he helped to formulate laid the groundwork for the Fund's future expansion and provided the basis for the institution's major role in the years ahead, the IMF said.

Born in Stockholm, Mr. Rooth studied at the University of Uppsala and did graduate work at the University of Berlin.

During his financial career, he was solicitor and later head of the commercial credit department of the Stockholm Handelsbank. He also was assistant manager and solicitor of the Stockholm Mortgage Bank.

Mr. Rooth served as governor of the Sveriges Riksbank from 1929 to 1943, was director of the Bank for International Settlements from 1951 to 1953 and again from 1957 to 1959. He headed an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development commission to Iraq in 1951.

He headed the Investment Committee of the United Nations Pension Fund from 1947 to 1961 and was head of the Currency Board in Kuwait from 1960 to 1962.

Since then, he had been in semi-retirement at Lindinge, Sweden, but occasionally wrote and gave lectures on economic affairs.

Costas Maniadiakis

ATHENS, Feb. 29 (UPI).—Costas Maniadiakis, 79, the last surviving member of the Metaxas dictatorship of 1936-40, died yesterday.

A regular army officer, Mr. Maniadiakis was cashiered from the army in 1928 after participating in an abortive coup.

He joined forces with Ioannis Metaxas and became his minister of public order when the retired general established his dictatorship in 1936.

Mr. Maniadiakis became known for his campaign to eradicate the Greek Communist party by jailing its leaders and exiling its rank and file members to isolated islands.

He left Greece during the German occupation, but returned home in 1949 and pursued a political career with various rightwing parties.

Dizzy Trout

CHICAGO, Feb. 29 (UPI).—Dizzy Trout, 86, a star pitcher for the Detroit Tigers in the 1940s, died yesterday in Ingalls Memorial Hospital where he was under treatment for stomach cancer.

Since 1959, Mr. Trout had been a member of the Chicago White Sox organization, first as a pitching instructor and later on the public relations staff.

Paul Howard Trout broke into professional baseball with Terre Haute, Ind., in 1935, and advanced to the majors with Detroit in 1939. In 1943, he posted a 20-12 record and in 1944 had his peak season with 27-14. His earned-run average of 2.22 that year was the lowest in the majors.

Over his major-league career, which included 13 seasons with the Tigers and part of 1953 with the Boston Red Sox, he had a record of 170 victories and 161 defeats.

Victor Barna

LONDON, Feb. 29 (Reuters).—Victor Barna, 59, one of the greatest players in the history of table tennis, has died in Lima, Peru, according to reports reaching here today.

Mr. Barna, five times world singles champion, was taken ill at Lima airport earlier this month during a business trip. He was taken to the Anglo-American Clinic, where it was diagnosed that he had had a coronary. He died there yesterday.

Gustave Von Grunbaum

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 29 (AP).—Dr. Gustave E. Von Grunbaum, 62, internationally known authority on classical Islamic culture and civilization, died Sunday night after an extended illness.

Dr. Von Grunbaum, a native of Vienna, was a professor of history and director of the Near Eastern Center at the University of California at Los Angeles. Of his 20 books, the best known is "Medieval Islam," published in English, French, German and Arabic.

Bombings Widespread

Gunmen Wound U.K. Soldier And Two Civilians in Ulster

BELFAST, Feb. 29 (UPI).—A sniper shot a British soldier in Londonderry tonight and bombers mounted one of the most extensive series of attacks on Protestant-owned establishments in recent months.

The army said the soldier was wounded while patrolling at the edge of the Catholic Bogside district.

In separate incidents late last night, gunmen hit two Belfast men with fusillades of bullets. Both men were said to be gravely injured.

In Londonderry today, gunmen bombed a furniture shop, garage, tractor showroom and a house. Police said all four establishments were heavily damaged but there were no casualties.

Belfast Bombings

In Belfast, bomb blasts damaged a fire depot, demolished a paint and glass shop and blew in the front of a men's wear store.

An army spokesman said the manager of the men's wear store hurled a 30-pound galleon bomb into the street shortly after two gunmen planted it in the shop. The device exploded 15 minutes later.

The army said there were no

10 Hurt, 33 Seized In Paris Police Battle With 10,000

PARIS, Feb. 29 (UPI).—At least 10 persons were hospitalized early today and 33 arrested in the wake of an hourlong street battle between police and leftists protesting the shooting death of Maoist Pierre Overney.

Police said that 25 of their men were injured by barrages of paving stones which the demonstrators hurled after setting a "baricade" aflame. Nine policemen were hospitalized along with at least one youth hit in the face by an exploded tear-gas canister.

An estimated 10,000 youths took part in the street battle last night, following a parade protesting the death of Mr. Overney, 23. He was shot to death in a melee between Maoists and private police guards of a huge Renault auto plant Friday.

Marchers erected a barricade by setting a car on fire and collecting construction debris around it. The youths fought tear-gas attacks by ripping up paving stones and hurling them at police. The crowds were dispersed after an hour of violence.

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Dizzy Trout

CHICAGO, Feb. 29 (UPI).—Dizzy Trout, 86, a star pitcher for the Detroit Tigers in the 1940s, died yesterday in Ingalls Memorial Hospital where he was under treatment for stomach cancer.

Since 1959, Mr. Trout had been a member of the Chicago White Sox organization, first as a pitching instructor and later on the public relations staff.

Paul Howard Trout broke into professional baseball with Terre Haute, Ind., in 1935, and advanced to the majors with Detroit in 1939. In 1943, he posted a 20-12 record and in 1944 had his peak season with 27-14. His earned-run average of 2.22 that year was the lowest in the majors.

Over his major-league career, which included 13 seasons with the Tigers and part of 1953 with the Boston Red Sox, he had a record of 170 victories and 161 defeats.

Victor Barna

LONDON, Feb. 29 (Reuters).—Victor Barna, 59, one of the greatest players in the history of table tennis, has died in Lima, Peru, according to reports reaching here today.

Mr. Barna, five times world singles champion, was taken ill at Lima airport earlier this month during a business trip. He was taken to the Anglo-American Clinic, where it was diagnosed that he had had a coronary. He died there yesterday.

Gustave Von Grunbaum

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 29 (AP).—Dr. Gustave E. Von Grunbaum, 62, internationally known authority on classical Islamic culture and civilization, died Sunday night after an extended illness.

Dr. Von Grunbaum, a native of Vienna, was a professor of history and director of the Near Eastern Center at the University of California at Los Angeles. Of his 20 books, the best known is "Medieval Islam," published in English, French, German and Arabic.

Manifeto by Italian Bishops

Backs Christian Democrats

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 29 (NYT).—Italy's Roman Catholic hierarchy indicated today that it would massively back the Christian Democratic party in the campaign for the general elections in May.

Thus, the pendulum appeared swinging back to deep church involvement in this nation's political affairs, as under Pope Pius XII. His successor, Pope John XXIII, disengaged the Vatican and the local episcopacy from Italian politics, and the Christian Democrats lost votes.

The new church posture of political militancy found expression today in a statement by the hierarchy on what it termed Italy's present "crisis of liberty."

"Libertas," Latin for liberty, is the official motto of the Christian Democratic party, the middle-of-the-road movement that since the fall of Fascism has been Italy's strongest political force.

Significance Clear

Pope Paul VI, who was understood to have authorized—if not inspired—today's statement by the Italian hierarchy, seems to regard renewed strong church backing for the Christian Democratic party as indispensable.

The party, which has supplied all Italian government chiefs during the last 35 years, has been eroded lately by factional quarrels, tactical deals with the Communist party, corruption and, most recently, inroads by neo-Fascism.

Today's statement nowhere mentioned the Christian Demo-

serious casualties in the Belfast explosions.

Army bomb-disposal experts disarmed a 15-pound galleon device outside a Belfast auto accessory shop owned by Paddy Hopkirk, a Protestant and former race-car driver who won the Monte Carlo rally in the early 1960s.

Bonn Deputy Quits Brandt To Join CDU

BONN, Feb. 29 (AP).—Parliamentary Deputy Herbert Hupka, 56, today announced his resignation from Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party and said he would apply for membership in the opposition Christian Democratic party.

At the same time, opposition leader Rainer Barzel said he would recommend his party's acceptance of Mr. Hupka, thus cutting the ruling coalition's slender majority in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, from six to four.

The announcement came three days after the Bundestag ended the first of three ratification debates on West Germany's 1970 nonaggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, which form the basis of Mr. Brandt's East-West détente policy.

Mr. Hupka issued a statement expressing "great concern" over the two treaties, which recognize World War II German territorial losses.

Division of Germany

"These treaties fix in writing the division of Germany and bury the possibility of reuniting Germany in freedom, while not making freedom more secure," said Mr. Hupka. He is a former refugee from Silesia—now in Poland—and is federal chairman of the Landsmannschaft Schlesien, a Silesian refugee organization.

Mr. Hupka's defection leaves the ruling coalition of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats and the smaller Free Democratic party with a combined 260 votes to the opposition Christian Democrats' 246 in the 496-vote Bundestag.

Mr. Hupka's decision to defect from the Social Democrats came after the party leadership ousted him today from the Bundestag's foreign affairs and inner-German affairs committees, he said.

Mr. Hupka's opposition to the crucial treaties was known before his defection and his removal from important Bundestag committees apparently was aimed at smoothing the passage of the nonaggression treaties through the same committees.

The Christian Democrats last week vowed to oppose the treaties, which come up for final Bundestag ratification in June.

Failure to ratify the treaties would result in international repercussions.

The Soviet Union has delayed final signature of last year's Soviet-American-British-French Berlin agreement pending the treaties' ratification, and the Berlin agreement in turn is the Western precondition for staging the Moscow-proposed European security conference.

It was the first time the government's slender majority had been cut since it took power in October, 1963. Last October, however, Social Democrat Deputy Klaus Peter Schulte, representing West Berlin, defected to the Christian Democrats. West Berlin deputies have no vote in parliament.

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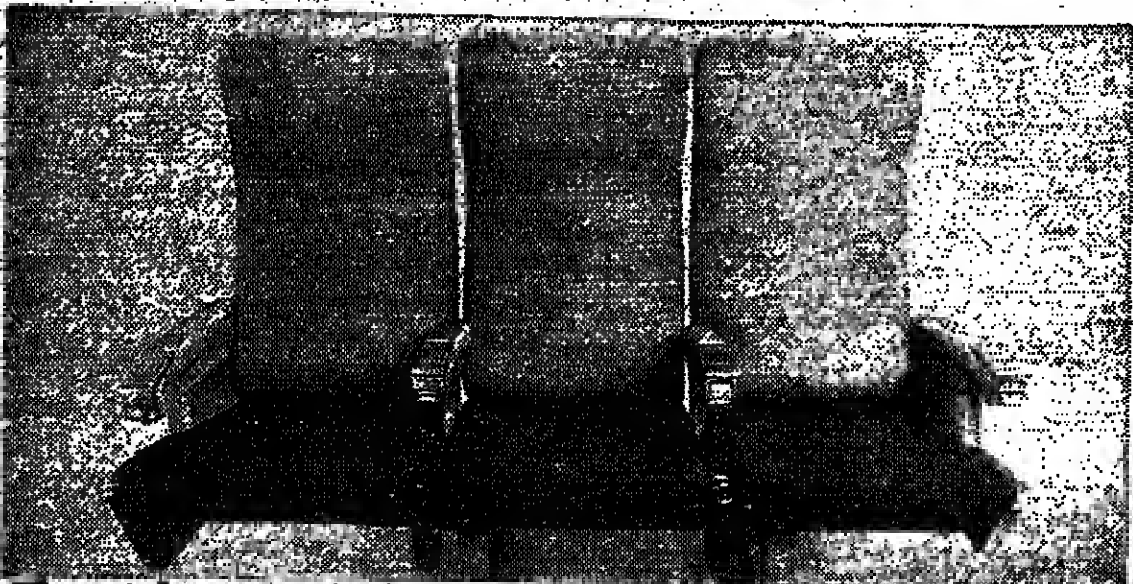
1972 Hanover Fair

Thursday, April 20th - Friday, April 28th

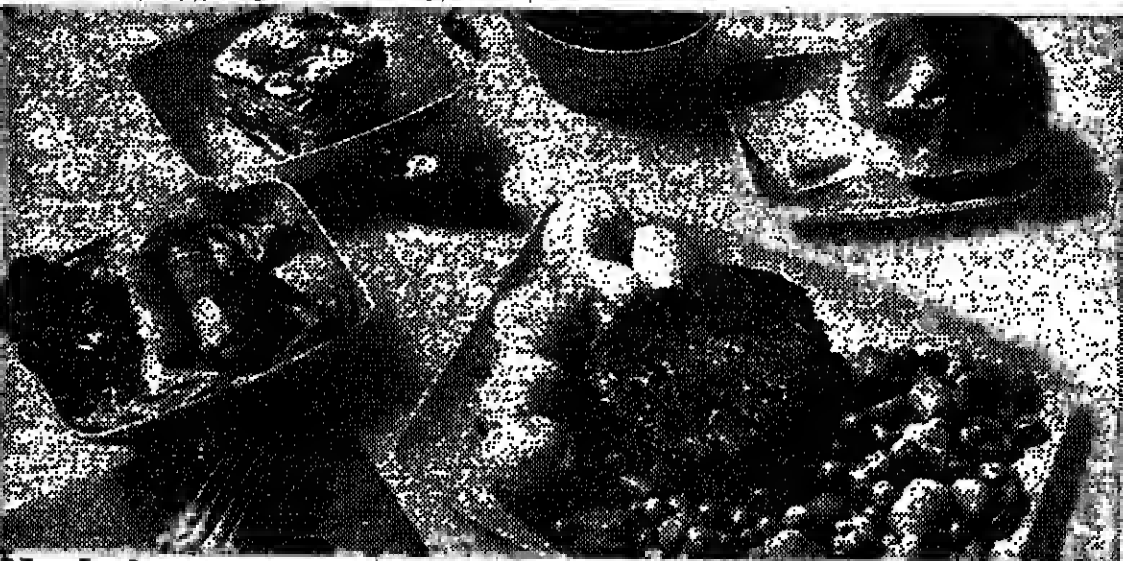
Special leaflet incl. list of exhibitors may be obtained free of charge from: Deutsche Messe- und Ausstellungs-AG, D-3300 Hannover-Messeplatz 1, Tel.: (0511) 931, Telex: 09 27 228

Handwritten signature or mark.

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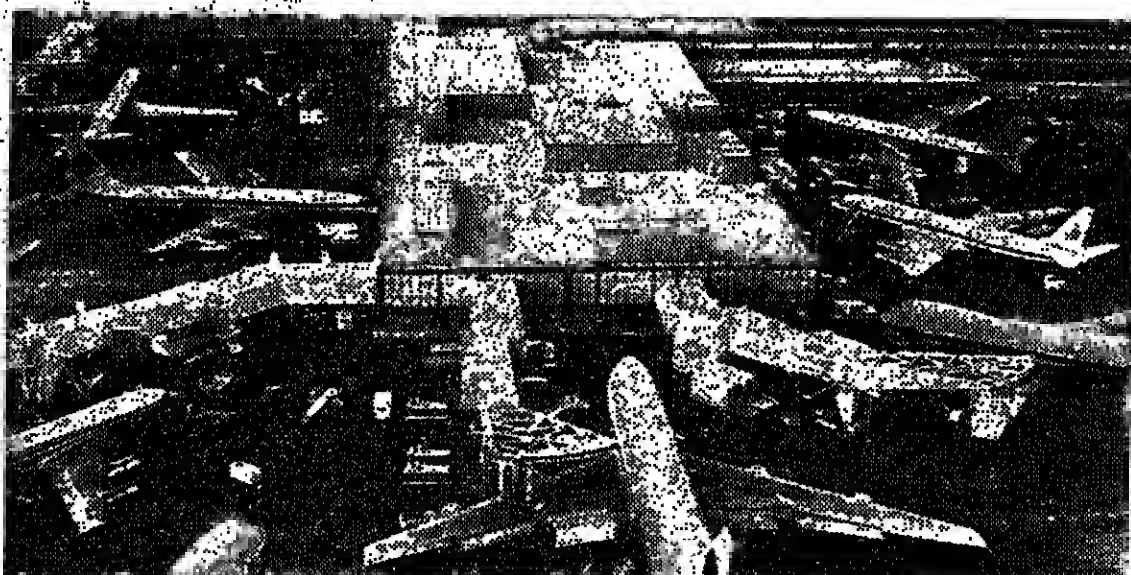
The triple seat.



No choice.



One film, or no film.

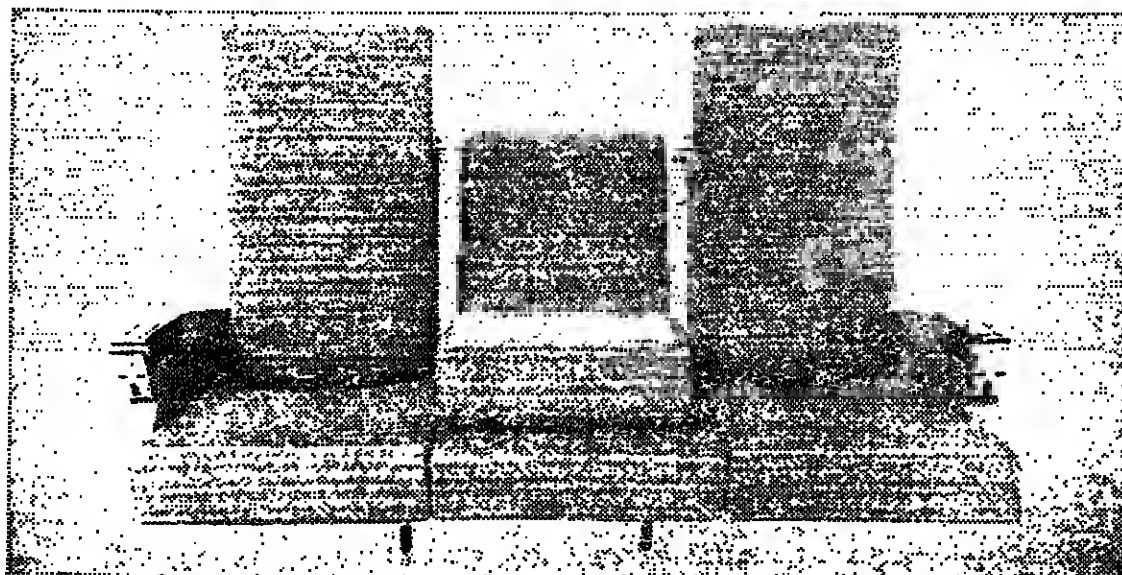


A terminal in New York shared by 29 airlines.



Your luggage exposed.

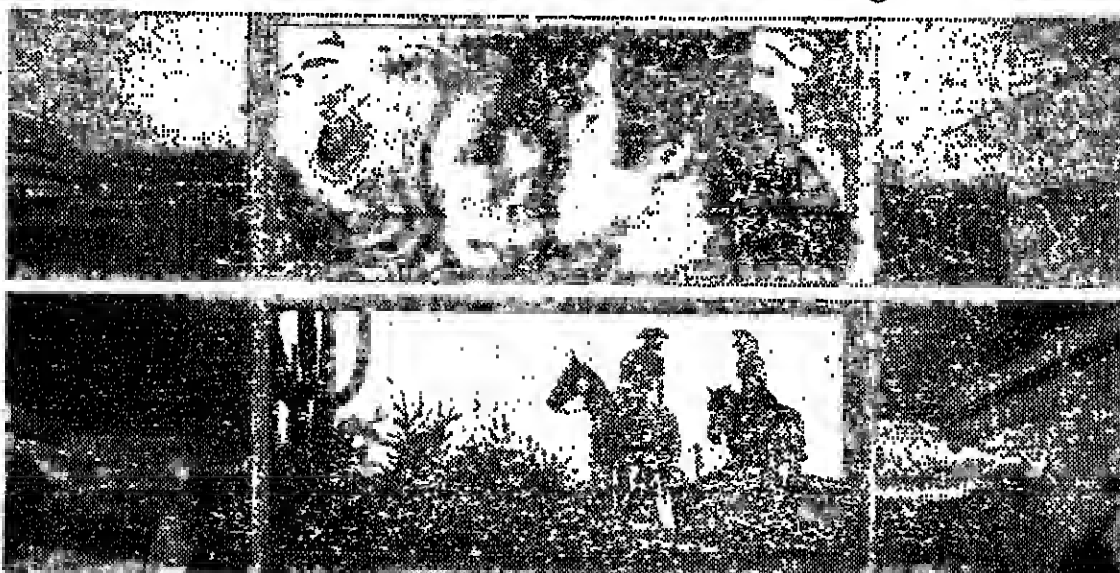
WHAT YOU GET ON TWA's NEW AMBASSADOR SERVICE FOR THE SAME PRICE.



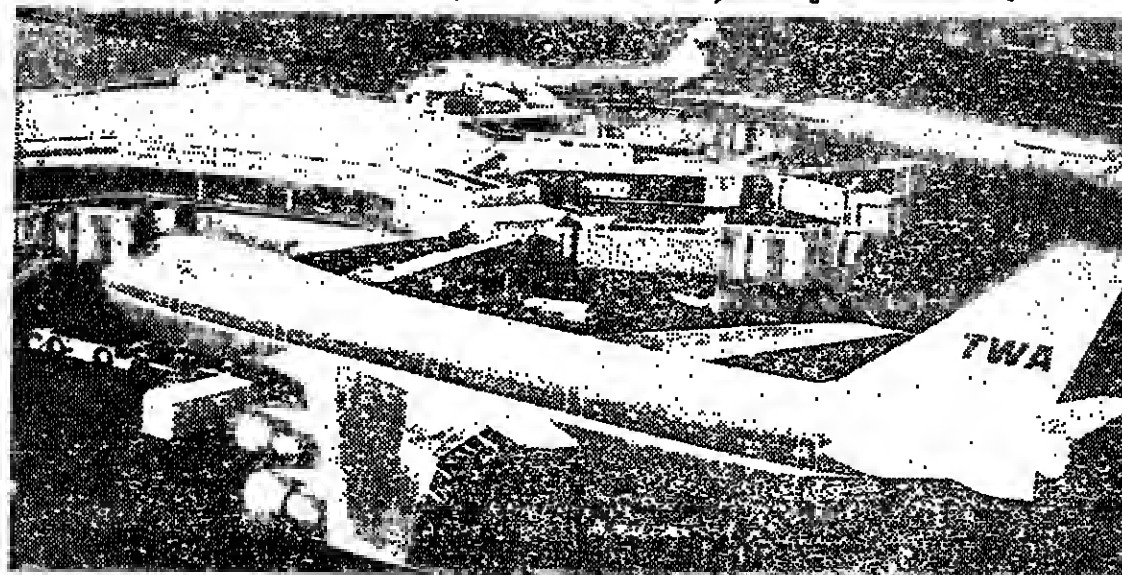
The twin seat.
On all TWA 707s. It can be two across or even a couch.



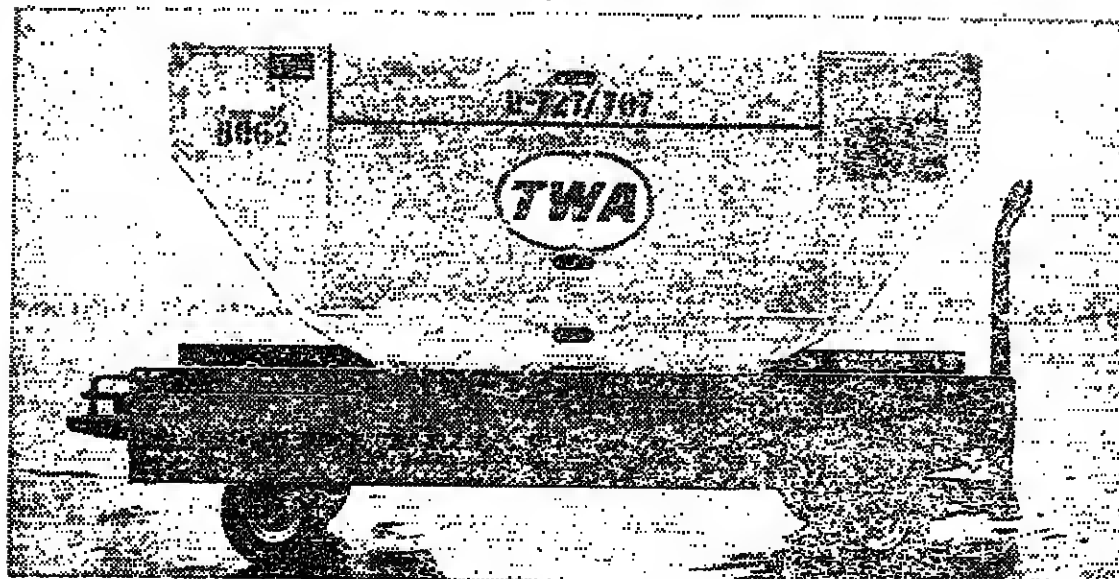
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In the Matter of Taiwan

The communiqué issued on President Nixon's departure from China has provoked varied, if generally favorable, comment. The issue that has caused the most comment is, of course, Taiwan. The government and press there is quite naturally furious about the whole Nixon trip, but its formal reply to the "so-called joint communiqué" is mostly a reiteration of its contentions that it, alone, is the valid representative of the Chinese people, that the Peking regime is a threat to the world, that Chou En-lai's "five principles" of co-existence are a smoke-screen. It also hints that there may be secret arrangements between Messrs. Mao and Nixon. It does not formally contest anything stated in the communiqué.

This is not altogether true of the Old China Hands of American politics. They have expressed doubts that the President gave more than he received in acknowledging that Taiwan is a province of China and that American troops will be withdrawn from the island.

As to the integrity of China-Taiwan, that is a well-established principle of American diplomacy, one that is accepted by most of the world and insisted upon by Taipei as well as Peking. There has never been any serious public dispute over whether the fall was part of the dog—it was simply which part was to do the wagging. This is unfortunate; there is a very good case to be made for Taiwanese independence, but it is not likely to gain a hearing while Mao Tse-tung's thought rules mainland China or the Chiang Kai-shek regime is paramount in Taiwan.

The United States, in the communiqué, accepts the principle of a peaceful solution of the Taiwan question "by the Chinese themselves." Therefore, it is prepared to withdraw its forces and military installations from Taiwan "as the tension in the area diminishes." Since the Formosa Strait is a formidable moat for both the People's Republic and the Republic of China, this is not likely to affect the situation seriously.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, a conservative candidate for the Democratic nomination to the presidency, put the problem rather precisely: "It seems that we are doing the withdrawing and they are doing the staying." The senator does not regard this as a good horse trade. But not many Americans consider the indefinite maintenance of massive forces in the Far East as a useful instrument of policy. Withdrawal began in Japan some years ago. It is spreading to Okinawa, Vietnam and now to Taiwan; it is to be hoped for in Korea. And if the United States can leave behind a measure of prosperity and stability (which is true in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan) and the area is not wholly barred to the exchanges of culture, information and trade, there will be few complaints, and far less risk and burden than the United States has known thereabout for a generation.

Those intangibles could be the real benefits of Mr. Nixon's horse-trading, and the real gains of American Far Eastern policy. Risks undoubtedly remain, and there are losses that will have to be written off. But it is better to accept those risks and losses than persist within a diplomatic straitjacket that offers no escape.

Democratic Disarray in Italy

Deep divisions that have paralyzed government in Italy at a time of mounting economic problems have finally forced the showdown that Italy's democratic leaders have long dreaded—the dissolution of parliament and President Giovanni Leone's call for new elections on May 7, one year ahead of schedule.

The fall of Premier Giulio Andreotti's nine-day-old government Saturday came as no surprise. It had been evident since Premier Colombo's resignation in January that the four center-left democratic parties could not agree on a program that might enable a reshuffled coalition to survive until the regular elections in 1973. The debate since then had centered on whether some variation of the center-left majority or a minority Christian Democratic regime should govern until new elections could be scheduled.

The other partners of the old coalition—

Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans—voted against Mr. Andreotti, insuring his defeat. This will add to the difficulties of reconstructing a center-left government after the elections. Many in the three "lay" parties fear the Christian Democrats will swing rightward in the campaign in an effort to forestall gains now anticipated by the Fascists.

The premature election will provide a respite from one of Italy's most divisive problems, however. It will force postponement for a year of the referendum organized by militant Catholics to try to repeal Italy's 1970 divorce law. But this bonus will not relieve for long the concern in Italy and abroad about the disarray of the democratic forces and the consequent prospects for substantial electoral gains by extremes of both left and right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cargo: Chrome and Shame

An Argentine ship, the Santos Vega, has been loading 25,000 tons of Rhodesian chrome ore in Portuguese-ruled Mozambique for delivery at New Orleans. When the cargo is landed in this country, it will become the symbol of a deliberate infraction by the United States of the sanctions that were invoked with strong American backing by the UN Security Council against Rhodesia's white minority government. Thus it will come about that this country, which has probably spoken up more often than any other at Turtle Bay in support of the rule of law in world affairs, will place itself in violation of such law and the UN Charter.

Majorities in Senate and House wrote in the Military Procurement Act of 1971 an amendment forbidding the President to continue the UN ban on Rhodesian chrome so long as the metal was also imported from Russia. Lawmakers argued that this country could not rely on Communist sources for strategic needs; that Russian prices were far higher than Rhodesia's and that the Soviet government was more despotic than the Salisbury regime.

The national defense argument, at least, was fraudulent. The United States has so much chrome in its stockpile that the administration submitted legislation last year to provide for the disposal of 1.3 million tons over three years. The Office of Emergency Preparedness has estimated that the stockpile is 2.2 million tons in excess of any foreseeable strategic need. This country had been importing large quantities of Russian chrome before sanctions, as much as 49 percent of all chrome imports. Yet the administration took no action during the congressional debate either to set the record straight on chrome or to sustain the American commitment to the United Nations.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the Methodist Church in Rhodesia and a leading spokesman for Rhodesia's black majority, told the Security Council recently that the United States should be brought before the world court. Whether that happens or not, it is clear that the Santos Vega will be carrying a large portion of American discredit along with the chrome.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After the Visit

The main importance of the visit probably resides in the fact that Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai have now come out in favor of a pragmatic attitude toward America with a degree of unequivocalness beyond what might have been expected. Admittedly, both are old and not without rivals. But

there is little likelihood that their change of course on the foreign policy front will soon suffer a complete reversal, since it is based not on personalities but on fact. Notably, the fact that China feels that its near Soviet neighbor, as well as enigmatic Japan, are more dangerous than an America which is pulling back from Asia.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

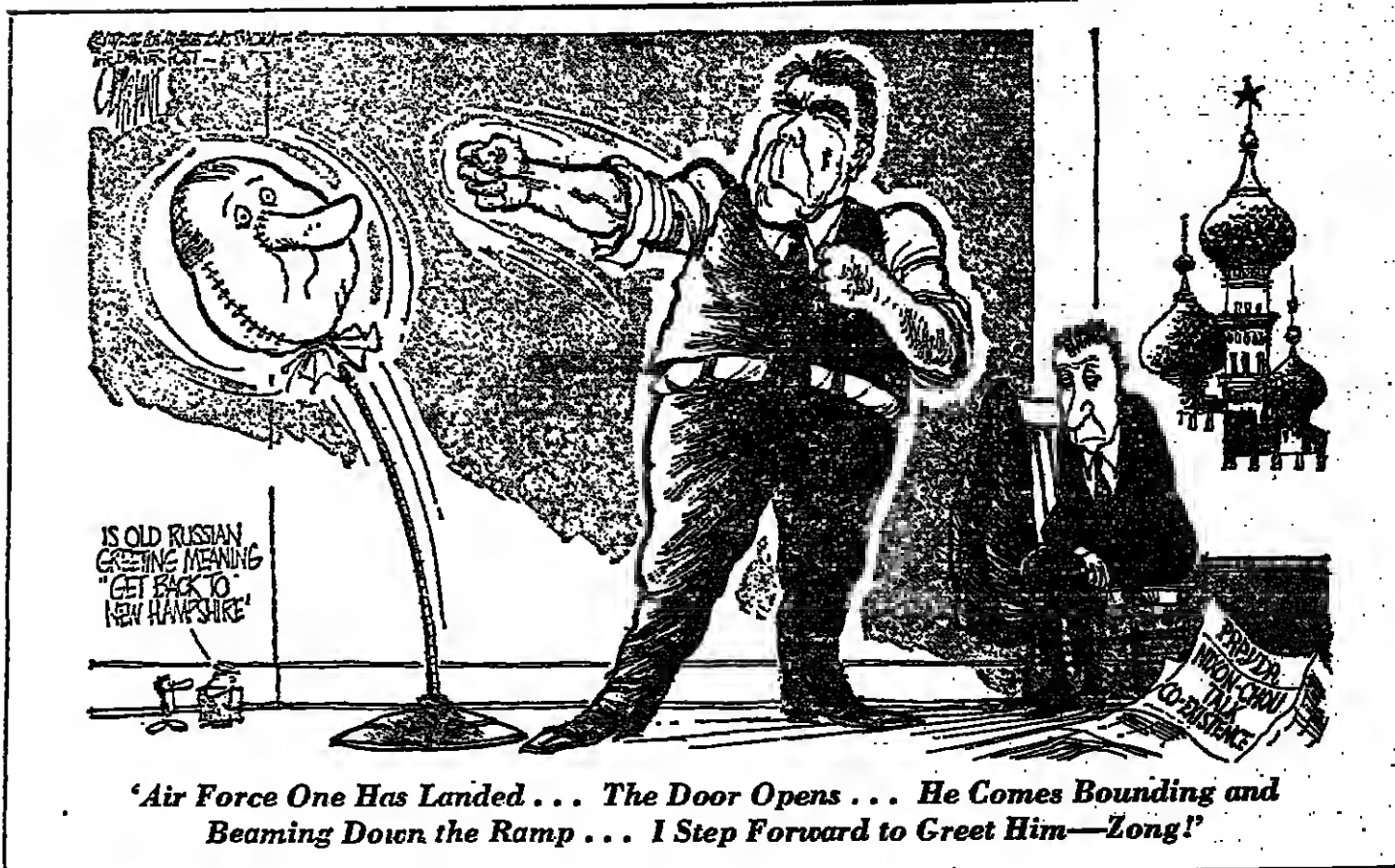
March 1, 1897

LONDON—The Rectory Field, Blackheath, the scene of so many historic contests at the Rugby Union game of football, will be today a battle-ground for competition of the fairer sex. The All England's Women's Hockey Association will be off there this afternoon for its second international match. A team of Irish ladies will furnish the opposition. The Irish team will play another game tomorrow.

Fifty Years Ago

March 1, 1922

SHANGHAI—Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces have begun a march against the Northern government, according to advices which have reached the Military Governor of Wuhan. They are reported to have reached Kwang and are moving into Hunan Province with a view to taking Wuhan and Hankow. To protect itself from the Constitutionalists, the government has ordered a counter-drive from Yuchow to Changsha.



Peking Journey: A Bad Trip For Rogers

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON—For the public prestige of Secretary of State William P. Rogers and the department which he heads, last week's historic summit meeting in China was a bad trip.

No American journey received such prolonged international television and newspaper coverage. None was so dependent, as a result, on public imagery to project, superficially or accurately, the comparative importance of the participants.

Secretaries of state often are overshadowed by presidents and meetings of chiefs of state. But Secretary Rogers, throughout the week, was also constantly overshadowed by presidential security adviser Henry A. Kissinger—even when Mr. Kissinger was off the television screen.

The public subordination of the secretary of state is more than a mere matter of competing one-upmanship in the Washington pecking order. Mr. Rogers' participation in the China summit conference, many State Department officials had hoped, would help rally the flagging morale of the department and mitigate the skyrocketing prominence of Mr. Kissinger in the shaping of foreign policy.

Paris Missions, Too

Mr. Kissinger not only dominated preparations for the China trip through two secret advance visits to Peking, but the omnipresent Kissinger also emerged in January as the President's emissary for a dozen secret meetings with the North Vietnamese in Paris that diplomatically overshadowed the formal talks conducted by the State Department, even though stalemate was the result in both forums.

In addition to many other major assignments, Mr. Kissinger also has a central role in preparations for the President's summit meeting in Moscow in May, which diplomats keenly anticipated on the grounds that Secretary Rogers would play in the China summit.

The great blow to Mr. Rogers' prestige came shortly after the presidential party's arrival in Peking. In the surprise meeting between Chairman Mao Tse-tung and President Nixon.

Also present on the American side was one official, Mr. Kissinger, bearing a proprietary grin.

Mr. Rogers was absent, although there were three other participants on the Chinese side: Premier Chou En-lai and Wang Hsiang-jung, deputy director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department, plus interpreter Tang Wen-sheng.

Even when Mr. Rogers later was in the picture and Mr. Kissinger was absent, as during the presidential party's sightseeing trip to the Chinese wall, television commentators were preoccupied with speculating where Mr. Kissinger was.

Although Mr. Rogers joined the first day's talks with Premier Chou, the secretary during the week participated in a distinctly secondary level set of meetings with Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei and Chinese officials.

Mr. Chi is a marginal figure in the Chinese hierarchy. He was recently appointed to that post and is neither a member of the

Communist party's Central Committee nor a deputy premier.

At these times, Mr. Kissinger was meeting with President Nixon and Premier Chou, along with Kissinger aides John Holdridge and Winston Lord.

In an attempt to offset the unfavorable comparisons, a State Department spokesman, midway through the China meetings, contended that secretaries of state "do not ordinarily participate in meetings of chiefs of state, according to protocol."

Erratic Record

The record in fact is erratic. Secretaries of state often participate in portions of meetings between heads of state, and generally have participated in West-West summit conferences. It is inconceivable, for example, that a John Foster Dulles or a Dean Acheson would have been excluded from a summit meeting.

Apparently as a result of ques-

tions raised about Mr. Rogers' share in the China talks, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler toward the end of the trip made a point of reporting that Mr. Rogers did spend a good deal of time talking with Premier Chou. Newsweek reported that Mr. Rogers sat with Mr. Chou aboard the Chinese airliner on the trip from Peking to Hangchow, but participants said the substantive talks were essentially concluded by then.

Last March, President Nixon responded to unfavorable comparisons between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Rogers by calling the secretary "my oldest and closest friend in the cabinet" and "the chief foreign policy spokesman for the President." Mr. Rogers has insisted that he has full, ready access to the President at all times. Nevertheless, associates ruefully admit, even if his own morale is unimpaired, his department's morale is less resilient.

Paper Tiger Burning Bright

By C. L. Sulzberger

Little, Washington then assumed from Paris responsibility for maintaining independence in Vietnam. It was the reverse of the 1954-1955, helping the emigre Ngo Dinh Diem to set up a regime.

Tired of Diem

A decade ago we tired of Diem and the corruption and inefficiency that surrounded him. If we did not actively promote the plot that ousted and killed him, we encouraged and permitted it. Washington then shored up the eventual successor government, now led by the increasingly capable Thieu, by sending a massive expeditionary force to thwart Communist efforts to take over.

Primarily because Washington never understood the real meaning of the new Communist technique of Revolutionary Warfare, and failed to comprehend political effects of the first televised conflict, which brought Asian battlefield horrors to American dinner tables, it became impossible to fight the kind of war desired by the generals. The U.S. public rebelled. After President Johnson's effort to try and negotiate peace failed to produce results, President Nixon started to bring U.S. forces home under his Vietnamization program.

This move made a solution less rather than more likely in diplomatic talks because the United States gave up its trump card by withdrawing American armed

forces before the Communists agreed to settle. There was less direct American pressure on Hanoi every day. It was the reverse of the French Premier Mendès-France's technique. In 1954, when he sought—and arranged—to end his war here, Mendès-France warned the Communists that if they didn't sign by July 20 he would send more troops, not pull out those he had.

Nevertheless, the game is not as idiotic as it appears. By Vietnamizing the war, Nixon is getting ready to Vietnamize the peace. Another diplomatic hand is being dealt. In this the two trumps are a viable Saigon regime and a new Sino-American relationship that realizes both powers have parallel interest in setting this protracted mess in order to keep Russia out.

Making the Play

It is unlikely that Moscow would ever be able to establish paramount influence in these parts and hold it any longer than its brief moment of glory in Sukarno's Indonesia. But it is making the play and, since gaining immense prestige in India, is pushing hard. It has ascendancy in Hanoi, a voice in Laos, and has kept its embassy in Lon Nol's Cambodia, spurring the fugitive Prince Sihanouk as a Chinese puppet.

Peking dislikes this trend even more than Washington which restrains its own enthusiasm for Brezhnev's Oriental doctrine, for moving in while the United States and China stare each other down. Obviously all this has been discussed by Nixon in Peking although we won't learn much of what he really said before the President or Kissinger retire to write memoirs.

The point remains that American prestige, so often combined as a paper tiger, first by Peking and then by Hanoi, continues to burn bright in the forest of Indochina's night. Despite an appalling series of misjudgments and misplays, extending over more than a generation, it stands as a good chance of emerging from here rather less battered than anyone conceived possible.

China Trade: Assessing The Summit

By Joseph Kraft

SHANGHAI—In assessing President Nixon's China trip, it is important to bear in mind a central paradox. By a curious twist, the American interest was to lose the encounter with Communist China by at least a few points.

As it happened, President Nixon lost out to Premier Chou En-lai by more than a few points. Still, if he can now put a stopper on further concessions, the President can rightly claim that his trip worked to avoid the one thing the United States truly doesn't want in Asia—a hostile China full of paranoid feelings about being crowded into a corner.

The big American loss, of course, came with respect to Taiwan. The final communiqué acknowledged that "There is but one China and Taiwan is part of China."

It promised the eventual "withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan." It made no mention of the security treaty that binds the U.S. to support Taiwan against a takeover by force.

Climbs Down

Most of these points, to be sure, were implicit in previous comments by leading officials of the administration—notably in a briefing on the China trip given by the President's chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, on Nov. 30. But it was the first time Mr. Nixon himself has climbed down in so explicit a fashion.

Moreover, it is not only Taiwan that is affected. When the French king lost his head in the revolution, all the monarchs of Europe felt the back of their necks.

So it is with the other smaller countries on the fringes of Asia that came into alliance with the United States on the basis of shared opposition to Communist China. The regimes of South Korea, South Vietnam and Thailand have to be worried about the future.

Japan, being much stronger and having maintained commercial relations with China, is not exactly in the same leaky boat. Even so, the government of Premier Eisaku Sato now has to move further towards accommodation with Peking and take its distance from Taiwan, which had been the gateway of Japan's approach to Southeast Asia.

These pills are the harder to swallow because the President seems to have received so little in return. The Chinese commitment to wider trade and cultural relations and to receive an American diplomat from time to time in Peking is not a big deal. The less so as the implementation of these commitments is still to be worked out in detail.

But there is one consideration that unseals all this, that cancels out any petty accounting of who got what where during Mr. Nixon's visit to China. There is one circumstance, when China becomes of paramount importance to the United States.

Getting Involved

When China is in real trouble, when this vast nation is bleeding and falling apart, when it cannot manage its own affairs and become an object of attack and harassment from the United States is necessarily roped into bad trouble. That is how we were brought into World War II. That is how we became so deeply embroiled in the Korean war and the Vietnam war.

The transcendent American interest in Asia, accordingly, is a benign China, a China that can defend its borders and tend to its internal business with confidence and efficiency. That kind of China seems to be emerging now after the stormy years of the Cultural Revolution.

By losing a couple of points in the negotiation, by not sticking to exact reciprocity in every detail, the President worked to build Chinese self-confidence and self-esteem. He reassures the Chinese about American intentions. He lays the specter of diplomatic encirclement of China enforced by America and Russia with the help of Japan and India. He thus promotes inside China what Premier Chou, in the banquet offered by President Nixon, called the forces of light as against the forces of darkness.

So, providing the giveaway does not become a habit, providing the President does not keep sliding further down the slippery slope, the outcome of the China visit can be positive. It could be a case of giving now the better to get later.

Letters

Hello, Out There

The special plaque depicting a naked man and woman to be carried by Pioneer-10 out of the solar system as a message for alien beings (NYT Feb. 26-27), besides being presumptuous and in bad taste may well invite earthy disaster. Beings of outer space capable of deciphering the plaque will certainly be of higher intelligence. As such they will be blessed by sufficient good taste to be appalled by the sight of human nudity. A fleshy male and female gazing in the nude might prove repulsive enough to stir an anti-earth expedition at the other end. The disclosure also on the plaque of the earth's exact position is tantamount to our surrender to would-be invaders with our pants down.

IAN VORRES, Athens.

Thank God NASA is protecting our wives and daughters! The space agency showed great prudence in rejecting as "too explicit" (the first) several drafts of a drawing of a nude human female, proposed for a descriptive plaque on the Pioneer spacecraft to be sent beyond the solar system. We breathe a sigh of relief knowing that our loved ones will be safe from the ravishes of little

green creatures from Andromeda 100 million years hence when officials estimate an alien intelligence might discover the provocative space vehicle.

Perhaps NASA had the further perspicacity to anticipate the problems alien space travelers might encounter bringing the pornographic plaque back home through, say, the Sirius Customs Service.

It's comforting to know our best scientists can handle sensitive matters in such a mature and scientific way.

JIM LILIENTHAL, Paris.

Shining Hour

I say shame on your weatherman. Recently I spent a few weeks on the Costa del Sol, and set each noonday in the flaming sun at sea's edge reading the NYT, confident that next day's paper would report in the page-2 weather box that local skies had been "overcast," or maybe "cloudy," or even "very cloudy."

I assumed this was anti-Costa del Sol propaganda promoting French Mediterranean real estate. But no, too facile. Because last Thursday at Nice I drank a non-day gin by the shimmering sea-side, hat pulled low to keep the blinding sunlight out of my eyes.

Guess what Friday's NYT called Thursday's 12 GMT weather at Nice—"very cloudy." Look up it for yourself. Friday I had lunch at Nice, on the Promenade des Anglais, under a brilliant blue sky—"very cloudy," monotonously reported your Saturday edition. My eye.

So I say shame on your weather service. Now as I write the sun is glistering on the mimosa beyond my terrace, 1130 GMT of a fine morning—and I'll bet you a double pasta tomorrow's paper—Tuesday, February 29—calls today's sky on this coast overcast, cloudy, very cloudy. Is it a plot?

WILLIAM A. KRAUSS, Cannes, France.

We owe Mr. Krauss a double pasta. The paper—or rather the French weather bureau, source of the entire weather table—listed Nice weather as "cloudy" during the period the sun was glistering through the mimosa on Mr. Krauss's terrace. Shame on our weatherman.

U.S. Image

America's image abroad seems to be improving. Visitors to Grosvenor Square may notice that the anti-riot ramparts around the U.S. Embassy are growing moss.

GEORGE BOCCA, London.

Handwritten signature: "L. J. L. L. L."

Unilever Net Up 47% In Quarter, 33.6% in '71

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Unilever group's net consolidated profit rose 47 percent in the fourth quarter of 1971 compared with the same quarter in 1970, carrying the increase for the year to 33.6 percent, the company reported today.

The giant Anglo-Dutch concern announced that its combined net profit for the quarter was £24.7 million, up from £16.8 million in 1970. Profit for the year was £29.8 million, up from £21.7 million.

Unilever Ltd., the British side of the concern, said its final dividend will be 8.82 pence, making a total of 11.30 pence compared with the previous 9.45 pence. Unilever of the Netherlands will pay 3.69 florins, making 6.20 florins for the year compared with 5.43 florins.

Some of the food companies had difficulties. There were also setbacks in paper, plastics and animal feeds. Profits of the United Africa group were slightly lower, Unilever said.

ASFA Profit Declines
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 29 (AP)—Allmänna Svenska Elektriska (ASFA) group net profit fell 13 percent last year, although sales increased 8.4 percent compared with 1970, the company said today.

ASFA said profit was 89.23 million kronor, down from 90.34 million kronor, on turnover of 4 billion kronor, up from 3.69 billion in 1970.

BEA Rejects TriStar Offer

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—British European Airways (BEA) said today it has rejected an offer to buy six Lockheed TriStar jets at a 10 percent discount. The offer expired this morning.

A spokesman said the rejection did not imply any criticism of the aircraft. He said the offer was turned down because BEA was not yet prepared to make commitments on buying new planes.

BEA has been coordinating its future purchases of aircraft with the other state-run carrier, British Overseas Airways Corp.

The airlines are considering the purchase of four different wide-bodied aircraft in the TriStar class, and were reported to be seeking more time before making commitments.

Political pressure is building in Parliament in favor of the TriStar, which is powered by British engines, the Rolls-Royce RB-211.

BEA has suffered from declining traffic figures over the past two years and is expecting a net loss on this year's operations. It is said to be waiting for an upturn in earnings, expected in the summer, before making commitments on purchases of new aircraft.

Japan's Growing Reserves Bring Yen Revaluation Fear

TOKYO, Feb. 29.—In a discussion on television last month, Prime Minister Eisaku Satoh told the offhand comment: "Perhaps the yen revaluation didn't go far enough." A host of government officials at once denied any possibility that Japan might revalue the yen a second time.

But Mr. Satoh's flash of frankness may have been closer to the truth. The current rate of foreign exchange accumulation may carry Japan past West Germany to become first in the world in foreign reserves. It is a ranking causing shivers of fright here.

Bonn Seen Fixing 10% Deposit Rule

BONN, Feb. 29 (UPI)—The cabinet will discuss tomorrow a proposal by the Bundesbank for the application of an existing law to help choke off the inflow of foreign money caused by firms raising loans abroad, government sources said today.

The sources said the Bundesbank's suggestion, which the cabinet is expected to approve, would require 40 percent of such loans above 2 million deutsche marks to be frozen by state banks.

The compulsory, no-interest deposits would affect loans raised in foreign currencies since Jan. 1. The 10 percent cash deposit would take effect tomorrow, the sources said.

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

The accounts for the year 1971, submitted by the Board of Directors in its session held February 23, 1972, show the continuation of overall expansion, consolidations and reserves, a profit of Fr. 34,884,439 compared with Fr. 22,852,547 in 1970.

This profit has been established after deduction of reserves regarding profit participation and paid vacation of the staff. It also takes into account a net impairment depreciation of Fr. 2,481,183 resulting from reserves which needed to be established because of the fall in value of the stock portfolio. For 1970, the profit included a net impairment depreciation in value of Fr. 8,847.

The total of the balance sheet therefore amounts to Fr. 10,565,342,254, compared with Fr. 9,017,137,493 on December 31, 1970, and clients' deposits amount to Fr. 3,577,103,036, or an increase of 25.80 percent compared with 1970.

The Board of Directors has decided to submit to the Ordinary General Meeting a proposal for a global dividend of Fr. 10,000,000, or Fr. 5.50 per share, plus a fiscal credit of Fr. 20, which was distributed among 100,000 shares.

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Economic Analysis Will Deaf Men Talk at Versailles?

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS, Feb. 29 (UPI)—A three-day meeting of chief executive officers of 110 of the largest corporations in Europe and America opens tomorrow in Versailles.

Sponsored by the Common Market's Union des Industries and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the meeting is officially billed as "designed to explore common problems faced by the American and European business communities."

The meetings, closed to the press, could be an opportunity for businessmen to thrash out the problems that have buffeted U.S.-EEC relations and arrive at common positions that have eluded official negotiations.

On the other hand, they could be a continuation of the dialogue of the deaf, with each side repeating old grievances without hearing the legitimate complaints of the other.

Cayford Freeman, chairman of First National Bank of Chicago, who will be one of the opening speakers at the conference, previewed his remarks today in meeting with the press.

His comments summarize a warning that the United States will withdraw into Fortress America, raising the prospect of the world dividing into rival trade blocs, unless the Common Market gives the United States "more significant relief for its agricultural products" (than has been negotiated to date) and "terminates and winds down its proliferation of preferential trade agreements" with non-EEC countries.

Mr. Freeman said the United States had won "pretty scarce" trade concessions (on citrus and tobacco exports) from the EEC after the Dec. 18 monetary agreement. Greater concessions had been anticipated in order to help smooth the dollar devaluation bill through Congress.

He went on to say that the high-minded U.S. idealism "born in the period of (Franklin D.) Roosevelt and after, when our wealth was sufficiently great that it was considered limitless" lives on in the U.S. State Department—which he noted has been absent from recent negotiations.

"But the Nixon administration and U.S. business say there has been a change. We are not in a position of inexhaustible funds and have to look out for ourselves and have to ask for a quid for a quo."

Repeating arguments made by U.S. negotiators,

he noted that the United States spends "over \$10 billion" a year (outside Vietnam and South Korea) "more than our share, for the defense of the free world."

In sum, he warned that the United States cannot go on adding to its debts and that a more acceptable system of burden-sharing requires the "attention and assistance" of Europe.

If not, he warned, "we have a great deal of clout—that I hope we don't have to exercise."

On the question of more severe controls on the outflow of investment capital from the United States that worries Europeans and adds to the U.S. payments deficit, Mr. Freeman said that he not only opposes greater restrictions but considers that the existing curbs should be lifted, especially as companies get around these anyway by borrowing money for their operations in Europe.

To charges that the government has not followed a sufficiently stringent post-devaluation, anti-inflationary policy, he says that "we haven't demonstrated adequate self-discipline, but we have demonstrated more self-discipline than other" countries now show.

Familiar Argument
His remarks are a familiar restatement of the U.S. position, with no reference to, no acknowledgement of, the problems that worry Europeans.

Repeating arguments that the EEC's common agricultural policy discriminates against U.S. farm imports, he fails to acknowledge the Brussels report that in fact such imports have been rising.

He refuses to allow that the EEC preferential trade pacts are a trade-off for the growing economic aid the Six are giving as the United States reduces its own.

Nor does he discuss the question of the American Selling Price, which discriminates against certain European chemical sales to the United States, or other non-tariff barriers that worry Europeans.

To be sure, there are European non-tariff barriers that are equally worrisome to the Americans.

But the question that his remarks raise is whether the Versailles meeting will be anything more than a meeting of the deaf.

U.K. to Save 3 Clyde Yards

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Feb. 29.—The government's announcement that it intends injecting £35 million to save three of the four doomed Clydeside shipyards brought a sigh of relief today from workers whose jobs have been threatened for months.

The announcement, made in the House of Commons yesterday by John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, immediately brought expressions of hope from leaders of the shipbuilding industry that there would be similarly generous treatment for other needy yards.

Mr. Davies' statement is a complete reversal of the policies proclaimed by Prime Minister Edward Heath when his government took office in 1970.

In pursuit of its policy of refusing to bail out struggling companies by injecting more public funds, the government refused an appeal from Upper Clyde last June for an emergency loan of £5 million to save its four yards from extinction.

So far the only notable victim of that hard-line policy has been Rolls-Royce.

Of the money allocated to the Clyde, which lost £20 million of government investment before last year's crash, £17 million will be used to pay off debts and £18 million will go to modernization and putting the yard on its feet.

A fourth yard, Clydeside, is expected to be purchased by one of two U.S. companies.

U.K. Stock Mart Plan Fails to Win Approval

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—London Stock Exchange members, in a tight vote by a show of hands, failed today to give the required 75 percent majority approval to a proposal for an amalgamation of British stock exchanges into a single organization. As a result, a poll of the exchanges' members will be held Friday.

The vote of those in favor represented 65 percent of total. The provincial exchanges are expected to announce the results of votes on the issue by their memberships Friday.

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Walter Thoma

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Walter Thoma has been appointed vice-president and chief administrative officer at Philip Morris Europe headquarters in Lausanne, while Stefan Gunnarsson and Alvaro G. Bana have been named area vice-presidents. Mr. Thoma was formerly director of finance and administration; Mr. Bana was an area director.

George E. Romy succeeds G.A. Harrington, who is retiring, as president of Amoco International SA and managing director of Amoco Chemicals Europe in Geneva. Mr. Romy was European sales manager at Amoco Norway Oil. Kenneth D. Soule has been appointed president, replacing E.W. Craig, who became president of Amoco Egypt Oil.

Dominic J. Costello has been named managing director of Cyanamid International's Dutch subsidiary, Cyanamid NV.

Ametec Limited has announced that Ronald L. Frain will be succeeded as chairman by A.M. Vere, at present managing director. G.W. Emery will replace Mr. Vere.

Thomas José Connors will replace Stephen Levy as managing director of Motorola Semiconducteurs in France.

Company Reports

Boeing		F. W. Woolworth	
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	1971
Revenue (millions)	710.8	969.5	2,601.0
Profits (millions)	4.14	4.73	76.62
Per Share	0.18	0.22	2.50
Indicated		Swift	
Year	1971	1970	1971
Revenue (millions)	3,039.8	3,877.1	783.0
Profits (millions)	22.43	22.09	7.68
Per Share	1.04	1.02	0.50
City Investing		Warner-Lambert	
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	1971
Revenue (millions)	142.5	116.2	351.65
Profits (millions)	15.2	13.2	28.19
Per Share (diluted)	0.43	0.38	0.73
Year		Year	
Revenue (millions)	542.0	504.9	1,346.0
Profits (millions)	54.6	47.2	125.66
Per Share (diluted)	1.50	1.36	2.81

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges: Feb. 29, 1972

	Today	Previous
ster. 16 per cent.	2.6000-02	2.6000-03
Belgian franc	43.74-77	43.74-78
Deutsche mark	3.1810	3.1810-10
Free Fr. Fr.	5.0525-0550	5.05-05
Guillemet	3.1735-30	3.1730-30
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	587.20-60	587.20-60
Peseta	88.91-815	88.9110-80
Schilling	23.18-20	23.20-24
Swiss franc	3.6890-2705	3.6890-8710
Yen	363.30	363.15

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

\$60,000,000

Akzona Incorporated

7½% Debentures due 1997

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

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Incorporated

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Drexel Firestone
Incorporated

duPont Glare Forgan
Incorporated

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

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White, Weld & Co.
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F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.

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Incorporated

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

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Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Banque de Bruxelles S.A.

Banque de l'Union Européenne-Paris

Crédit Commercial de France

Fellesbanken A/S

Lazard Frères & Cie

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn
Aktieselskab

N. M. Rothschild & Sons
Limited

S. G. Warburg & Co.
Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

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FDI

[illegible]

Peking Caper Papers

Baker

Mao said that would be a historic round trip for hairdressing. The meeting concluded.

A Hundred Years Of Cracker Jacks

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Prize in Every Box

\$850,000 on preparations for the queen's 12-hour stop (during her current tour of the East) in the capital city of 70,000. **EXPANDING:** The Beach Boys, a California sextet which claims to have outsold all other pop groups except the Beatles, to include bassist Blondie Chaplin and drummer-

Ernest Oxland, of Tavistock, England, hadn't had a scintilla of trouble with his new car—until he changed his front tire for a spare. Immediately the car started wobbling. Oxland had the spare removed, balanced and replaced. Still the car wobbled. Finally a mechanic pried the suspect tire from the rim and discovered the cause of all the trouble: an assembly-line worker at the tire factory had misplaced this wallet—containing £13—and was still wondering who'd ripped him off.

spare removed, balanced and replaced. Still the car wobbled. Finally a mechanic pried the suspect tire from the rim and discovered the cause of all the trouble: an assembly-line worker at the tire factory had misplaced this wallet-containing \$13—and was still wondering who'd ripped him off.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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LINGUAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, French/English. Highly experienced Paris/U.S.A. seeks interesting part-time job. Tel. 68-170.

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work. Excellent references (p
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lodge bilingual, gardener, enco
Sept. Age suitable, pensio
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PALE seeks position in a Free
speaking country. Ring Sea
guy. 01-730-6155.

EXPERIENCED DUTCH an pair, 2
fluent English, French, driving
license, excellent background/rela-
tions. seeks job with American
family. Write: Mr. van
Lierge, Spoorstraat 137, Gennep
NL, Holland.

YOUNG SPANISH COUPLE seek work
as chauffeur-cook/housework. Re-
ferences. Marcellano Sotomayor
Ader. (tel. 2500891), Madrid-16.

EDISH GIRL, 21, knowing
English, Spanish, seeks job
in the States.

companion or similar. Preferable
 language - Write: Apartado 4, 1
 Cazares (Murcia), Spain.

ENGLISH GIRL, 19, seeks au-pair &
 £50. for March 19th 1974. Enquiries
 £-80 or write: Box 79, 154, Her

HELP WANTED

WOMEN HELP for middle-aged
 woman. Recently partially re-
 married. Small New Jersey U.S.A.
 suburban home. Box 8,615, N.Y.
 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COOK house

STEADMAN: Wanted girl to work as chambermaid in small hotel on American Room and board plus emergency grat 142. Tel: 22 51 51.

FAMILY, 16TH, wants English French speaking au-pair. Independent room. 504-28-14, Paris.

AMERICAN FAMILY, close to New York City, seeks responsible au-pair to assist with child rearing, housework. Good conditions. Box 6,223, 28 Great Queen St.

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